amo REPORT

REPORT SERIES 1989

89-5

"SALVAGING THE PARTNERSHIP": 1989 AMO SUBMISSION TO PROVINCIAL CABINET

THE ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO
APRIL 1989

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ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario is a non-partisan voluntary organization united to promote the values of the municipal government system and the status of the municipal level of government as a vital and essential component of the total intergovernmental framework of Ontario and Canada.

The Association acts as the collective voice of Ontario's municipal governments and is organized to accomplish through cooperation and coordination, what the majority have neither the time nor the resources to do individually.

The Association represents some seven hundred (700) municipal governments throughout Ontario. The governing body is composed of some eighty(80) municipal elected and appointed officials, who in turn represent a wide-range of municipal government interests.

The following Sections and affiliated municipal professional associations form an important part of the Association's structure and therefore, play an important part in its activities in terms of the Board of Directors, program and policy development:

Association Sections

* County and Regional Section
* Large Urban Section
* Northern Ontario Section (FONOM/NOMA)
* Rural Section (ROMA)
* Small Urban Section (OSUM)

Association Affiliates:

* Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario
* Association of Municipal Tax Collectors of Ontario
* Municipal Engineers Association
* Ontario Munciipal Administrators Association
* Ontario Municipal Personnel Association
* Ontario Municipal Social Services Association
* Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario
* Urban Finance Officers Association of Ontario

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PREFACE

This 1989 Submission to Provincial Cabinet has been jointly prepared by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Ontario Municipal Administrators' Association. This cooperative effort is a result not only of common interests, but of shared concerns with the trend to shift provincial responsibilities to the municipal sector and the deterioration of the provincial-municipal partnership.

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"Salvaging the Partnership" was presented to David Peterson, Premier of the Province of Ontario and the Executive Council of Ontario on April 18, 1989.

I.

INTRODUCTION

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) would like to express its appreciation for the opportunity to meet with the Premier and his members of Cabinet. While an individual municipality may deal with any number of provincial Ministries on a regular basis, it is important for the municipal and provincial levels of government to collectively discuss issues of mutual concern. Ontario faces many challenges as the 1990's approach. Meeting these challenges successfully to best serve the interests of our common electorate, the citizens of Ontario, will require a spirit of cooperation and an ongoing process of dialogue and consultation between the Province and municipalities.

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITIES AND THE PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIP

Ontario municipalities have detected a change in the Province's attitude in the past year. Local governments face a barrage of new provincial initiatives and policies which shift greater financial burdens to the municipal revenue base. This shifting of provincial responsibilities onto municipal government has not been accompanied by the financial resources to carry out these new tasks, in spite of the continued strong performance of the provincial economy.

In some cases this shifting of responsibilities comes in the guise of providing local autonomy. The Association submits that delegation of true authority requires ensuring adequate funding capability. By delegating responsibility to municipalities without commensurate funding, the Province is in fact abdicating its own responsibilities. The Association believes that the Province is passing along to municipalities the burden of reducing the provincial deficit.

Proliferation of Provincial Programs

The recent proliferation of provincial programs will have a significant impact on municipal budgets. Education improvements, higher welfare rates, increased accessibility for child care, additional mandatory health programs, community-based social services, pay equity, new occupational health and safety legislation, stricter standards for landfill and the environmental regulations of the Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement are just a few examples. It is not the purpose of this Submission to question the merit of these programs. They are presented to illustrate the extent to which the Province has shifted responsibilities onto municipalities at a time when Ontario municipalities face increasing pressures for more services from their growing and aging population.

Lack of Coordination

There is little coordination at the provincial level to assess the collective impact of provincial policies. The policy-making process at Queen's Park does not typically estimate the cumulative financial impacts of new policies on those municipalities which are expected to carry out the provincial programs. At the level of an individual Ministry, the impact of new legislation or the addition of another cost-shared program may not appear significant. The Association is concerned with the collective impact of such changes.

An insufficient provincial-municipal consultation process compounds the problems created by the Province's ad-hoc approach to public policy-making. Municipalities often have limited input in the development of programs and policies which affect their daily operations. Meaningful and productive provincial-municipal consultation requires that municipalities receive enough notice of provincial initiatives so that they can give a proper response. Information sharing in advance of major new policies is critical so that consultation starts sooner and can be more productive in the long run.

Limited Municipal Revenues

The major municipal revenue source, the property tax, is coming under increasing pressure to fund new programs. A substantial portion of municipal property tax revenues is already siphoned off to finance the provincial education system. In some cases, the Provincial Government has limited the ability of municipalities to tap or share in certain revenue sources. Adding to this, the decision by the Province to freeze 1989 unconditional grants and roads assistance at 1988 levels means that municipalities will have to scramble to provide municipal dollars to make up for increases due to inflation. As a result, municipalities have less flexibility than ever before in responding to local needs.

Tax-Shifting

The Association feels that the transfer of responsibilities from the Provincial level to municipal governments is in fact a tax shift. The financial burden for provincial programs is being added to the already limited municipal property tax base. There are two serious implications created by provincial tax-shifting.

There are financial implications. Municipalities are faced with either increasing municipal property taxes or cutting existing municipal services in order to accommodate these additional costs. The Province is fully aware that a municipality's ability to issue debt is restricted, and that the Province itself requires a municipality to balance its budget annually.

Tax shifting has political consequences as well. The use of "local autonomy" as an excuse to impose provincial priorities onto the local property tax base blurs the lines of

accountability. The Province can offer its voters new programs and have its balance sheet remain healthy, while municipalities can only offer their constituents higher property taxes or reduced municipal services.

SALVAGING THE PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIP

The shifting of responsibilities by the Province onto its municipal counterparts threatens the progress that has been made in establishing a workable provincial-municipal partnership. The Association of Municipalities of Ontario is not simply another "special interest group". Through its membership the Association represents the collective views of a duly elected level of government. Municipalities expect the same consideration that the Province demands of the Federal government.

In this Cabinet Submission, AMO sets out the impact of the proliferation of provincial programs on municipalities throughout the Province. Further, we examine the implications of the current state of affairs for the provincial-municipal partnership. The Submission concludes with our recommendations for salvaging a viable provincial-municipal relationship for the future.

II.

PROVINCIAL POLICIES AFFECTING MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

PROGRAMS

In the last year there have been a number of provincial initiatives which the Province has shifted to municipalities to administer and implement. Some of these programs have had a direct effect on 1989 municipal budgets. Many of them will continue to have an impact in the immediate future. The purpose of this section is to outline the array of provincial policies impinging on the municipal property tax base. Below is only a partial list of provincial decisions which will impact municipalities financially.

Ministry of Treasury and Economics

* **Unconditional Grants** -- According to the Province, these grants are intended "to ensure that Ontario's municipalities have sufficient resources to provide the services under their jurisdiction and to reduce the impact of property tax increases on the local taxpayers". (Provincial Auditor's Report, 1980) This objective will certainly not be achieved given that unconditional grants for 1989 have been frozen at 1988 levels. In making this decision the Province has effectively ignored its own established grant-setting formulae.

* **Retail Sales Tax and Gasoline Tax** -- The increase of these taxes has forced municipalities to pay more for their purchased goods, while at the same time netting the Province additional revenues.

* **Lot Levies** -- The Treasurer's Green Paper proposes a number of significant changes in the use of lot levies for growth related capital costs, including permitting school boards to create their own lot levies. It also proposes reducing Ministry of Education capital and retrofit grants to school boards from 75 per cent to only 60 per cent. (Green Paper on Financing Growth-Related Capital Costs) AMO views this reduction in the cost-sharing formula as a further transfer of legislated provincial responsibilities to the municipal revenue base.

Ministry of Labour

* **Pay Equity** -- This legislation, requiring that gender discrimination in the workplace be eliminated, takes effect January 1, 1990 and is to be phased in over a 5 year period. Two types of costs will be borne by municipalities: the costs of developing pay equity plans and the costs of wage adjustments to implement those plans.

* **Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (WHMIS)** -- Amendments to the Occupational Health and Safety Act became effective October 31, 1988. Employers are now required to prepare a list of hazardous materials on their premises and train all employees who handle the material. Training costs and the cost of information collection, storage and retrieval will be significant. Municipalities will be required to maintain an inventory of hazardous materials as reported by local business and industry.

* **Firefighter Turnout Gear** -- New regulations which may be established by the Ministry of Labour will require municipalities to purchase new turn-out gear for their firefighters.

* **Occupational Health and Safety Bill 208** -- Amendments to the Occupational Health and Safety Act increases the ability of workers to determine whether the workplace satisfies certain occupational health and safety issues. This could result in increased shutdowns and inspections, and increased costs for municipalities as employers.

* **Workers Compensation Bill 162** -- This Act will require employers to provide modified work to employees who have become injured, which will significantly increase municipal salary costs. Penalties will be imposed on employers who do not comply with this proposed legislation.

Ministry of Transportation

* **Roads Assistance Program** -- The grants available under this program for 1989 have been frozen at 1988 levels. Some municipalities will have to spend 100 per cent municipal dollars to undertake routine road maintenance and many new construction projects will have to be postponed or cancelled.

* **Transit for the Disabled** -- The Ministry has proposed that eligibility criteria for this service be broadened. Providing expanded parallel transit services will present a significant cost to municipalities when this proposal is finalized.

* **Air Brake Certification** -- Municipalities will have to bear the costs for training and certifying personnel on an on-going basis.

Ministry of Community and Social Services

* **General Welfare Assistance** -- Rate increases have been announced which will require additional municipal dollars under current cost-sharing arrangements. Total expenditures for GWA have increased as a result of a number of modifications: the increase in the shelter subsidy allowance, increases in the clothing allowance, and the spouse-in-the-house rule which has expanded eligibility for GWA to unmarried

individuals who live together. If the Province adopts the recommendations of the Social Assistance Review Committee to significantly increase rates before it assumes financial responsibility for social assistance, it is estimated that municipalities could face millions of dollars in additional expenditures.

* **Homes for the Aged** -- On February 20, 1989 the Ministry of Community and Social Services announced a regulatory change which capped the per diem subsidy of extended care in municipal Homes for the Aged at 4 per cent over 1988. This will have a serious financial impact for many Municipal Homes for the Aged, with the municipal tax base contributing to the "heavy care" component of these homes.

Ministry of Housing

* **Draft Housing Policy Statement** -- Under this draft Statement municipalities could face substantial costs for establishing procedures for monitoring housing markets, reviewing and amending Official Plans and zoning by-laws, and carrying out the necessary studies required before land can be designated for development.

* **Rental Housing Protection Act** -- This Act requires local councils to now approve renovations, repairs or conversions of rental housing units to condominiums, and to establish whether the stock of existing rental housing will be adversely affected.

* **Residential Rental Standards Board** -- Municipalities are required to notify this Board of work orders against landlords which do not comply with maintenance standards and to update the Board if the status of the work order changes.

Ministry of the Environment

* **Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA)** -- MISA proposes to give municipalities the responsibility for monitoring and regulating industrial discharges into the municipal sewer system. Municipal budgets will have to accommodate significant capital costs for the upgrading and construction of appropriate treatment facilities, on-going monitoring of discharges and enforcement costs.

* **Waste Management Master Plans** -- Provincial legislative and policy requirements have forced municipalities to undertake waste management master planning to guide the management of their municipal waste. These plans are costly to undertake, and require a lengthy and costly approvals process under the Environmental Assessment Act.

* **Recycling** -- As part of the Ministry's broad waste management policies, municipalities have been compelled to launch and share in financing municipal recycling programs.

Ministry of Health

* **Hospital Funding** -- Ministry regulations require hospitals to obtain one-third of the capital funds required for approved capital costs from local sources, although in reality the Ministry appears to be requiring a one-half local contribution. Hospitals are naturally looking to their local municipalities for significant contributions to future hospital expansion or rationalization projects.

* **Health Promotion Act** -- This Act requires that many core programs of the Health Protection and Promotion Act, such as dental care, become mandatory over time. This will result in increased municipal costs through cost-sharing arrangements.

Ministry of the Attorney General

* **Bill 187: Police and Sheriffs Statute Law Amendment Act** -- The Province is considering a bill which will require municipal police forces to provide court security. Municipalities will either have to increase police force staffing or reduce police services elsewhere in order to comply with this bill. The cost implications of this bill are considerable.

AMO/OMAA SURVEY

In an effort to document the consequences of the Province shifting responsibilities onto municipalities, AMO and OMAA conducted a survey. Selected municipalities were canvassed by questionnaire to measure the impact of provincial policies on their 1989 municipal budgets. A copy of the survey questionnaire is attached as an appendix to this Submission.

The municipalities chosen for this brief represent different areas of the Province, different sizes, and different tiers of local government. The survey participants chosen for the purposes of illustration in this brief are the Town of Kirkland Lake, the City of Sault Ste. Marie, the City of Guelph, the Region of Peel, the Region of Sudbury, and the Town of Exeter. The survey provides a picture of the impact of policy program changes on municipalities across the Province.

It should be noted that, although prospective provincial programs are included in the text of this Submission in an effort to illustrate more fully the trend toward shifting responsibilities, only those programs in place for 1989 have been employed in arriving at the figures below.

Figure 1

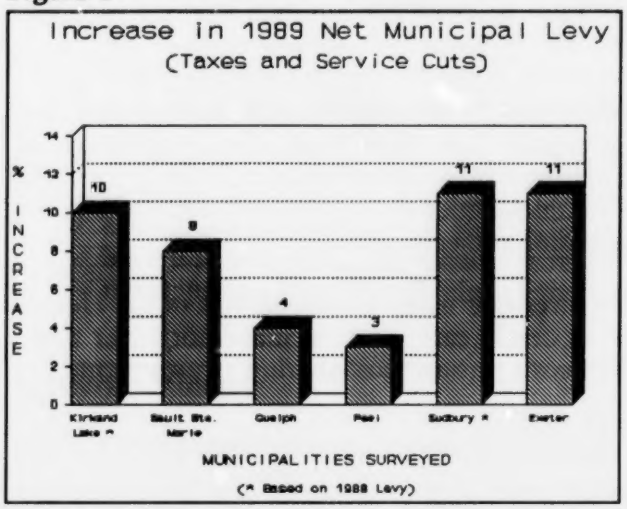

Figure 2

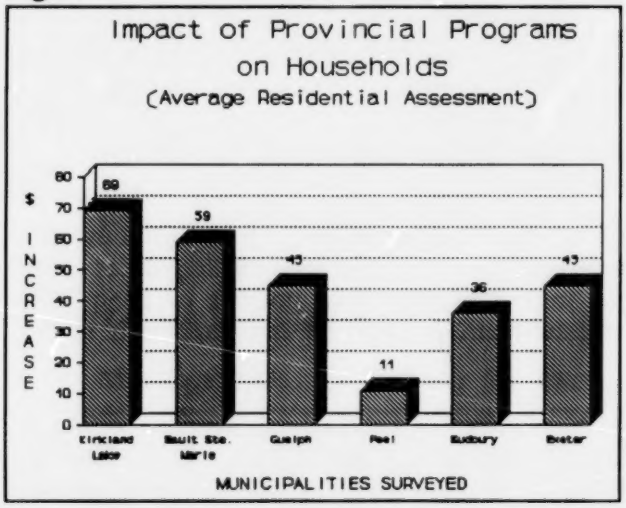

Figure 1 shows the increase in the 1989 net municipal levy resulting from the proliferation of provincial programs. Figure 2 presents the increase in the average residential assessment attributable to provincial programs. These increases are over and above the increases in the 1989 municipal levy for municipal and education purposes. Some municipalities may elect to absorb costs of provincial programs by cutting municipal services instead of raising their municipal levy. The City of Guelph, for example, has a cap of a 5 per cent increase in its municipal levy. Guelph estimates that it will have to cut $2 million in municipal services to make funds available to pay for provincial programs. Therefore, the charts cannot reflect the entire dollar impact of provincial tax shifting on municipalities.

These charts illustrate two important points. Provincial tax shifting clearly affects all municipalities in Ontario. Second, municipalities are affected to different degrees. The hardest hit communities are northern and smaller municipalities.

An important characteristic of the unconditional grant program is the equalization component, which accounts for the fact that municipalities have varying degrees of financial resources available to them. The decision to flatline the unconditional grant program has eroded the equalization component of the program. Most conditional cost-sharing programs do not include such an equalization component. The Province's increased funding by conditional grant programs means that "equalization" of municipal fiscal resources across the province has been lost. The results of the survey vividly illustrate the need for the Province to provide a fiscal equalization mechanism for northern and smaller communities.

Tax shifting by the Province imposes a substantial financial cost on the municipal property tax base. Our survey respondents estimate that the total financial impact on their 1989 budgets from the items included in AMO's survey will total approximately $13 million. If these results are extrapolated to the remaining hundreds of municipalities in Ontario, it appears the Province will achieve significant savings on its provincial programs at the expense of the municipal revenue base.

III.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Association believes that the Province is ignoring the consequences of foisting a proliferation of provincial programs onto municipalities without ensuring that adequate financing mechanisms are in place. AMO has attempted in this Submission to bring these consequences more clearly into focus.

The transfer of provincial programs to municipalities without commensurate funding and the deterioration of the consultation process threatens the continuation of the provincial-municipal partnership.

AMO believes there must be significant reform to correct the situation, restore goodwill and avoid the complete collapse of the working relationship between the Province and municipalities. The Association offers the following recommendations for reforms which address both immediate needs and longer term solutions.

AN IMMEDIATE SOLUTION

AMO strongly objects to the government's decision to flat-line the Unconditional Grants Program. All municipalities will suffer some degree of hardship. The hardest hit by the absence of an inflationary increase for providing basic municipal services will be high growth municipalities, northern Ontario communities, and smaller towns.

RECOMMENDATION 1 - A 5 Per Cent Increase in the Unconditional Grant Program

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario recommends that the Government of Ontario increase funding in 1989 for the Unconditional Grant Program by 5 per cent, and permit the funding formula to continue to operate in order to avoid a future deterioration of the program's equalization mechanism.

AMO notes that other provincial governments appear to have a finer sensitivity to their provincial-municipal partnership than the Ontario government. The Alberta government recently allocated an inflationary increase plus 1.9 per cent to municipal government in its unconditional grant program. The Alberta Partnership Transfer Program is an expanded unconditional grant program introduced in January, 1988. In announcing this program the Alberta Minister of Municipal Affairs declared:

> "The provincial and municipal levels of government have worked very closely over the past few years to determine how best to serve the needs of Albertans. Municipalities have indicated the requirement for increased unconditional

> funding to respond to their local priorities. Today's announcement reaffirms our commitment to working in partnership with the municipal level of government to serve all Albertans in the most effective and efficient manner possible."

A fair inflationary increase of 5 per cent would cost the Province approximately $43 million. The Association is dismayed that the Province would jeopardize provincial-municipal relations over a sum of money representing 0.1 per cent of its total 1989 budget.

The impact of the Province flatlining the unconditional grant program for 1989 will persist far beyond this year. Municipalities will continue to be penalized in future years by shortfalls in the program while they attempt to "catch up".

A NEW FINANCIAL PARTNERSHIP

The shift of programs and services to municipalities by the Provincial government must be remedied. The fiscal gap created by these shifts, and the stress on an already limited municipal revenue base have to be addressed if priorities, either provincial or municipal, are to be met.

At the Association's 1988 meeting with Cabinet in Perth, Ontario, AMO recommended "that the Provincial Government establish a provincial-municipal committee to develop a new and more responsive provincial-municipal transfer payment system". The Association was pleased that this recommendation was supported by both the Premier and the Treasurer.

The Association notes that, at a meeting with AMO on January 19, 1989, the Honourable Robert Nixon, Treasurer of Ontario, and the Honourable John Eakins, Minister of Municipal Affairs, re-affirmed their commitment to establish a joint provincial-municipal review on local government finance. AMO has been working with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs for many months in an effort to achieve a consensus for the terms of reference of this process.

The Association is committed to promoting at these discussions the following improvements as part of a new financial partnership.

RECOMMENDATION 2 - Need for Revenue Sharing

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario recommends that a commitment to revenue sharing be introduced into the Provincial-Municipal financial partnership.

Many other provinces have some form of revenue sharing with their municipal counterparts, including Alberta, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia. Under these revenue sharing agreements, transfer payments to municipalities are tied in some consistent manner to provincial revenues. In 1972 the Association supported the Edmonton Commitment as a positive step in inter-governmental relations. This commitment, a short-lived policy introduced by the Province of Ontario in the 1973 budget, stated that the increase in transfer payments to municipalities should be at least equal to the increase in provincial revenues. The Association would like to see this form of revenue-sharing in an unconditional grant formula as part of the new financial partnership between the Province and municipalities.

RECOMMENDATION 3 - Municipal Autonomy

The Association recommends the development of a new and expanded Unconditional Grants Program.

Over the years AMO has asserted its firm and consistent belief that municipalities should be given increased autonomy and authority to set and meet local priorities and needs. Channelling funds into an ever increasing conditional grants program seriously restricts local autonomy and interferes with the ability of municipalities to provide services based on local needs.

At the January 19, 1989 meeting with AMO the Honourable Robert Nixon, Treasurer of Ontario, stated that he personally favoured unconditional grants as opposed to conditional grants as a transfer payment mechanism. The Association would like to build on this support and develop a new, expanded and more responsive unconditional grant program for municipalities.

RECOMMENDATION 4 - Legislated Safeguards for Program Shifts

The Association recommends that consideration be given to developing legislation to protect municipalities against the further devolution of provincial responsibility without commensurate funding.

The Association is concerned with the increasing tendency by the Province to shift its responsibilities onto municipal government without providing municipalities commensurate funding to fulfill these new obligations.

In the absence of a mechanism to assist in reaching joint agreements regarding the transfer of provincial programs and policies, the Association believes that legislation should be put in place to safeguard the provincial-municipal partnership.

The Province of Quebec and the State of Michigan currently have legislation which establishes groundrules for these governments to pass along new or expanded programs to municipalities with an accompanying framework for financing. The Association requests the development of similar legislation to provide increased certainty in future intergovernmental relations.

RECOMMENDATION 5 - Municipal Impact Statement

AMO recommends that a municipal impact statement be required as a component of Cabinet submissions for all new provincial programs and policies affecting municipalities.

The Association is concerned with the lack of a clear understanding by the Province of the collective impact of the many provincial initiatives on municipal budgets. Ministries should be required to estimate the financial impact of proposed policies and programs on municipalities when preparing Cabinet submissions.

RECOMMENDATION 6 - Improved Provincial-Municipal Consultation

The Association recommends that all Ministries approach the municipal sector for consultation at the earliest possible stage in the development of major government policy proposals.

Furthermore, the Association recommends the provincial ministries allow at least 90 days for municipal consultation in major policy reviews.

In the past year the government has tabled bills in the Legislature, issued white papers, and released draft policy statements under the Planning Act with complete lack of regard for timing and the development of comprehensive input by those most affected. AMO has also recently discovered wide variance amongst Ministries of the government in their communications procedures which has resulted in inconsistent circulation of information to municipal governments.

The Association believes that meaningful consultation requires enough notice to municipalities so that a proper response can be developed, and information sharing in advance of new policies to permit earlier consultation.

RECOMMENDATION 7 - A Cabinet Committee on Municipal Affairs

The Association recommends the creation of a Cabinet Committee on Municipal Affairs.

In its 1988 Submission to Cabinet, AMO voiced its concerns about the changing expectations for municipal government. The Association concluded the meeting with the Premier by asserting that both levels of government need to think in a more strategic manner about the long-term provincial-municipal partnership. AMO offered its assistance in developing a new balance and arriving at a partnership in which both interests are more harmonious.

Since March, 1988 and the meeting in Perth, Ontario the deterioration of the relationship has accelerated. The Association, for its part, reiterates its commitment and support for salvaging the partnership.

A Cabinet Committee on Municipal Affairs, chaired by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, would provide leadership in the area of municipal affairs, coordinate the sometimes conflicting interministerial interests, and provide a forum for improved communication with municipal government in the development of public policy.

CONCLUSION

The Association firmly believes that significant reforms are called for if the provincial-municipal partnership is to be salvaged. Anything less will mean, at best, an uncertain future.

As two levels of government working cooperatively to serve the citizens of Ontario, we stand at the crossroads.

IV.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1 A 5 Per Cent Increase in the Unconditional Grant Program

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario recommends that the Government of Ontario increase funding in 1989 for the Unconditional Grant Program by 5 per cent, and permit the funding formula to continue to operate in order to avoid a future deterioration of the Program's equalization mechanism.

2 Need for Revenue Sharing

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario recommends that a commitment to revenue sharing be introduced into the Provincial-Municipal financial partnership.

3 Municipal Autonomy

The Association recommends the development of a new and expanded Unconditional Grants Program.

4 Legislated Safeguards for Program Shifts

The Association recommends that consideration be given to developing legislation to protect municipalities against the further devolution of provincial responsibility without commensurate funding.

5 Municipal Impact Statement

AMO recommends that a municipal impact statement be required as a component of Cabinet submissions for all new provincial programs and policies affecting municipalities.

6 Improved Provincial-Municipal Consultation

The Association recommends that all Ministries approach the municipal sector for consultation at the earliest possible stage in the development of major government policy proposals.

Furthermore, the Association recommends the provincial ministries allow at least 90 days for municipal consultation in major policy reviews.

7 A Cabinet Committee on Municipal Affairs

The Association recommends the creation of a Cabinet Committee on Municipal Affairs.

AMO/OMAA SURVEY

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS OF PROVINCIAL POLICIES ON 1989 MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

General Revenues	**$'s**
Revenue Loss:	
- Unconditional grant program @ 5%	
- Roads grants flatlined	
1988 Provincial Budget:	
- Sales Tax Increases (April 1988)	
- Gas Tax Revisions (April 1988)	
Labour Relations	
Pay Equity (development of plan and salary adjustments)	
OMERS Pension for Part-time Employees	
WHMIS (Training and computerization)	
Firefighter's Turn-out Gear	
Transportation	
Air Brake Certification	
Disabled Transit (revised eligibility standards)	
Social Services	
GWA Rate Increases (1988 and 1989 changes)	
"Spouse in-house" ruling	
New community support programs	
Day Care (provincial shortfalls)	

Environment

MISA:
- 1989 budget _____
- capital reserves for future _____

Disposal of road sweepings _____
Gas storage tanks regulation _____
Waste Management Master Plan _____
Landfill Site (Regulation 309) _____
Environmental Assessment Project Costs _____
Recycling _____

Health

Hospital contributions: _____
Report cash contribution - if debentured report annual interest and principal payment.

Core Public Health programs _____

Planning/Housing

Housing Policy Statement implementation costs _____

Planning Administration

Municipal assistance for non-profit housing organizations _____
Residential Rental Standards Board _____
Rental Housing Protection Act _____

Police

Provincial Offenses - parking violations _____

Other Programs/Policies (please list)

_____
_____
_____
_____

TOTAL COST OF PROVINCIAL POLICIES _____

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The Association expresses its appreciation to the following individuals who served as the working group for the preparation of this document and accompanying briefing materials for the Associations meeting with the Premier and Cabinet.

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- Carolyn Ellis, Policy Analyst, AMO
- Phil Ferguson, Policy Analyst, AMO
- Randy Hodge, Policy Analyst, AMO

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89-5 "Salvaging the Partnership" AMO/OMAA 1989 Submission to Cabinet

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